

LIEBERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. BAYH, Mr. WEBB, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BURR, Mr. VITTER, and Ms. COLLINS conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be no votes until Tuesday morning.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CREDIT CARDHOLDERS' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT OF 2009

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, before the leaders leave the floor, I thank the majority leader and the Republican leader for their tremendous help in putting this agreement together. I look forward to a favorable vote on Tuesday. I wanted them to know how much I and the consumers in this country appreciate immensely the work of the leaders. I thank, particularly, the majority leader, HARRY REID, for his involvement to make it possible for us to get to this moment. I also include Senator SHELBY and others.

I hoped to be able to complete the bill today. Obviously, that didn't happen. We have reached a framework by which we can vote on Tuesday. There will be a managers' amendment, and we hope to be able to accommodate this agreement in that package. It doesn't suggest that every amendment will be agreed to. Where we can, we will try to do that.

This is a strong bill. I thank the members of the Banking Committee—both Democrats and Republicans—who worked on it. I am grateful to Senator SHELBY and his staff for bringing us to this moment in the hopes that on Tuesday we will have the final conclusion of this effort.

I thank the other body, as well, particularly Chairman BARNEY FRANK, from Massachusetts, for his leadership. He has done a masterful job in the other body in bringing Democrats and Republicans together with an overwhelming vote in that Chamber in support of credit card reform. We will talk over the weekend, as we usually do, to see if we cannot resolve any outstanding issues that will allow this bill to quickly arrive on the President's desk. The President said he wants it before Memorial Day. I think we can do that. My hope is that we will complete the work on Tuesday and, by the end of next week, maybe we can send the bill to the President for his signature.

I cannot think of a better message to the American people. I say that while my colleagues and the President would like a bill, the people we represent need a bill to provide economic relief for them. That was the design of this legislation—to provide needed economic relief for millions of Americans, who have watched rates and fees go through the ceiling.

This bill is not going to solve every economic problem. For the first time that I know of in the history of the Congress, despite these cards being available for half a century and more, in some cases, we are taking a step to reform an industry that, frankly, has gotten out of control when it comes to fees and rates, as we have witnessed with 70 million accounts having interest rates raised in the last couple of years, and one out of every four families being adversely affected.

Every member of the Chamber can tell an anecdote about constituents who have faced difficulties with credit card fees and interest rate hikes. I think we are all pleased that we are finally doing something in a meaningful way on this. It is not the end of the discussion.

There are a lot of other aspects of the industry that need reform as well. My colleagues are anxious to get to those, including the interchange issue, which retailers have talked to me about for years. We can try to provide relief in this bill, except a study that Senators CORKER, DURBIN, and others, including myself, want to be done to get answers on how to reform the interchange fees issue. I hope we can get answers to that and talk about a legislative fix in that area as well. This bill avoids that question, not because we disagree with reforming the interchange fee but we felt it was more than we could take on with this bill.

This bill only came out of the Banking Committee with a 1-vote margin, 12 to 11. It is a very delicate balance. We needed to be careful not to tilt this legislation to such a degree that we would have lost the opportunity to provide any reform at all. We are not potentates here; we have to work with each other. We have done that in this case and produced a very fine piece of legislation.

I hope my colleagues will lend their support to this legislation when we have the final consideration of it on Tuesday.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE NATION'S PUBLIC SERVANTS

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate this Nation's many dedicated public servants.

As we confront the global outbreak of the 2009 influenza H1N1 virus, public servants are on the front lines in a coordinated Federal, State, and local government response, working to provide the public with accurate, real time information to reduce the possibility of further infection. At our borders and ports, Federal employees are monitoring incoming visitors for signs of illness. State and local health officials are monitoring, testing, and treating people with suspected cases of the flu virus.

This effort is one of the many contributions hardworking, talented government employees make to improve our lives every day. They deliver our mail, care for our veterans, guard our prisons, protect our borders and communities, defend our country, and educate our children. They influence the lives of people around the world as diplomats, promoting peace, prosperity, and democracy in conflicted regions, and providing critical assistance to developing and impoverished communities.

In honor of these and many other unsung activities of public servants, I offered an annual resolution, S. Res. 87, which unanimously passed the Senate on April 21, 2009, to recognize the dedicated men and women who serve our country, honor those brave heroes who died in service to their country, and encourage all Americans to consider a career in public service.

Last week was Public Service Recognition Week. We set aside the first full week of May to recognize and honor the accomplishments of Federal, State, and local government employees. Across the country, hundreds of events took place in appreciation of the millions of public servants who serve as the quiet bedrock of our Nation's workforce. This year's celebration included a 4-day exhibition on the National Mall where more than 100 civilian and military Federal agencies showcased their programs and initiatives to the public.

In his 1961 inaugural address, President John F. Kennedy called on all Americans to make a commitment to public service. His call inspired a generation to serve. President Barack Obama again called for action in his inaugural address. Public interest in Federal Government jobs is increasing, but we must ensure that Americans who embrace a public service career are not deterred by the lengthy and complicated hiring process. Last week, I held a hearing on how to improve Federal job recruitment so that we can harness the renewed spirit of service that President Obama has inspired. There is no better time to rise to the occasion and serve.

As a former teacher and a life-long public servant, I am proud to highlight